

## GRAND SUCCESS FROM START!

Our Grand Removal Sale is Sure the Stuff!

We will surely not have to move many goods to our new quarters, the W. L. Trott building. If they continue going at this rate for the next sixty days all we will have to move will be our empty tables and salesmen, and that is all we expect to move into our new quarters; not one dollar's worth will be moved. If price will move them out of their present quarters they are sure yours; bound to be yours; shall be yours and at your reasonable price, as it must and shall be done, and that is to clean out the entire stock on hand at the present time. Bear in mind they are new, clean goods of 1894 make and prices.

## SUITS AND OVERCOATS BY THE HUNDREDS

To Select From, To Be Fitted From!

They are sure the thing of the day. Come and be one of the many who will avail themselves of this rare chance; something you don't hear or know of every day. The weather is in your favor and the prices sure to correspond. Remember it won't last long, just a few weeks; so be sure and call in time.

## THE MODEL

CLOTHING HOUSE.

S. Wimer, Prop. Leaders of Low Prices. McClellan Bldg.

New headquarters at the new W. L. Trott building.

## THE McALESTER MEETING

## A NOTABLE GATHERING OF PROMINENT MEN.

Congressmen, Senators and Oklahoma Officials Exchange Views and Make Speeches.

McAlester Capital, Nov. 15.

Last Friday evening was the beginning of a great time for South McAlester. At 8:30 p. m. the Chocataw train came in bearing Senators J. H. Berry, of Bentonville, and J. H. Jones, of Washington, Ark.; Congressmen T. C. McRae, of Prescott, and J. S. Little, of Greenwood, who had been invited to come here as guests of the city to meet the Dawes commission and the people of the territory. Mayor J. A. Hoffman, Judge T. C. Humphrey and Col. Ben T. Duval, of Ft. Smith, Maj. B. F. Hackett, of Wister, and Judge Jacobway and daughter, of Dardanelle, came also. A good display of fireworks was exhibited about dark.

On the 7:30 Katy train Gov. W. C. Renfro and Attorney-General Galtreath of Guthrie, Dr. Smith, Judge Dillie and Mr. Frost, of El Reno, came to meet the delegation from Arkansas, and that which was expected, but did not come, from Missouri.

The Arkansas delegation was met at Wister by a committee of reception, consisting of J. G. Harley, Col. J. D. Bradford, W. W. Wallis and W. G. D. Hinda. Capt. A. S. McKennon met them at Ft. Smith, as did some others of our citizens, among whom were L. W. Bryan, W. P. Noble and the editor. Upon the arrival of the train at the union depot the band struck up a cheerful piece and made the guests feel at home at once. Carriages were in waiting, and under the guidance of the committee the guests were conducted to Hotel Gill, where they partook of a bountiful repast.

After supper an informal reception was held, and many of the citizens called upon them. Saturday morning the visitors, with a number of our citizens, entered carriages and drove to McAlester and Krebs. The day was cold and raw, and only two stops were made, one at No. 11 and the offices of the Osego Coal and Mining Co. and the company store. Dr. Haily, of the company store, set out a repast of grapes, pears, apples, etc., which was highly appreciated. The party did not tarry long, but returned in time for dinner.

Several of the party went down into the shaft at No. 11. The afternoon was spent by them in walking about the city and holding conferences with representative people from different parts of the country.

A splendid banquet was spread at Hotel Gill at 6 o'clock at which quite a number sat down. All enjoyed it very much.

A committee, to whom much credit is due, had decorated the

court room, and there was gathered as intelligent and brilliant an assemblage as ever met on such an occasion. This may be regarded as an extreme statement, but it is, nevertheless, a true one, and the visitors and speakers expressed themselves as astonished at the character of the audience that confronted them.

At 8 o'clock the house was called to order by President Gill, of the chamber of commerce, and after music by the band, J. S. Arnot, Esq., was introduced and delivered the address of welcome in well chosen words.

Senator Berry, who was the author of the bill creating the Dawes commission, responded. He said that a change is bound to come, and that soon. The manner will be largely determined by the report of the Dawes commission, but that he would not commit himself to any plan, but would say that no interest of anyone should suffer if he could help it.

Hon. T. C. McRae followed in a vigorous speech in which he declared for immediate allotment. He said that he saw evidence of the American home here—even the house dog is here—and asserted that these homes would not be disturbed. He said that, having introduced and advocated a bill in the house, his position was well known. He was for a grand state with Oklahoma. (Cries of no.) Well then, if you will not have it, a state of the Five Tribes, with South McAlester as the capital. (Deafening cheers.) He was for strict justice to all and would stand by the law-abiding whites. Every year adds to complications. What is done should be done quickly.

Hon. J. S. Little made an inimitable speech in which lament for the Democratic defeat, irresistible humor and a deep anxiety to know the truth as to the situation strove for utterance. The people laughed till their sides ached, and he was cheered to the echo.

Hon. C. A. Galbraith, attorney general of Oklahoma, made a short speech in which he said that if the people here knew the people of Oklahoma better they would think better of them. He was, of course, for single statehood. His talk was very sensible, and was appreciated, though the audience was against him on the absorbing question.

Col. Ben T. Duval, of Ft. Smith, was the next speaker, and he made a very appropriate talk. The people are always glad to hear from him.

Gov. Renfro was loudly called for, and responded by saying that he could not speak and asked to be excused.

Maj. Kidd and Capt. McKennon each responded to calls from the audience, and spoke in the manner that has become familiar to the people of this part of the country. They said nothing different from their former utterances.

After the speaking a time was spent in introductions, hand shaking and social intercourse. The visitors expressed themselves well

pleased with their visit, with the people and the country. Senator Jones received a telegram calling him to Tahlequah, and could not attend the meeting at night.

Thus closed a memorable meeting, the most important one, perhaps, ever held in the territory.

**Feeding Wheat to Stock**  
The state board of agriculture, of Kansas, is giving much attention to the question of feeding wheat to stock. In a recent report the experience of Oscar Potter, of Edna, was given, as follows:

Fully 10 per cent. of our last crop of wheat is now being fed to farm stock, and its use has been increasing during the past few years, as the prices have been getting lower. While it is mostly used ground, some is fed whole, being soaked, in which condition about 10 per cent passes unassimilated.

I obtain 12 pounds of pork per bushel, the meat being a little softer than that from corn. For hogs, I never fed anything equal to wheat, as it is a bone and muscle-making food. For horses, one-third oat ground with corn is better than all corn, requiring about a third less to keep the horses healthy and fat. Wheat is an excellent feed for milch cows. It costs, altogether, 40 cents per bushel to raise 10 bushels per acre of wheat, on ground worth \$20; 15 bushels, 37 cents; 20 bushels, 35 cents; 25 bushels, 33 cents. It is worth 45 cents and corn 35 cents per bushel here, at which prices it pays to feed the wheat in preference to selling to the mills, but I would not exchange it for mill bran or shorts, unless prices of the latter were much lower than now.

Wind mills, also thrasher engines, with steel feed mills, are used for grinding, at an expense of about 4 cents per 100 pounds; the expense of having the grinding done, even at the public mills, at a toll of one-eighth, is more than overcome by good results.

A "western editor," presumably the Arizona Kicker man (who lives in New York City) enumerates a few of his accomplishments as follows: "We can write a poem, discuss the tariff, umpire a ball game, report a wedding, saw wood, beat a lawyer, describe a fire so that the readers will shed their wraps, make a dollar do the work of ten, shine at a sojice, address a horticultural society, measure calico, abuse the liquor habit, test whisky, subscribe to charity, go without meals, attack free silver, defend bi-metalism, sneer at snobbery, wear diamonds, invent advertisements, overlook scandal, praise babies, delight pumpkin raisers, minister to the afflicted, heal the disgruntled, fight to finish, set type, mould opinion, sweep the office, praise the widows, run for office, speak at prayer meetings, and stand in with everybody and everything. If you don't see what you want, ask for it."

Senator Jones held a short consultation with the Osego delegation at Tahlequah last week in which he advised them to divide their lands and money as a protection to the tribe.

## FISHBACK AGAIN WRITES.

The Arkansas Governor in No-wise Abashed.

The information is sent out from Little Rock that the governor's message to the legislature will touch upon Indian Territory affairs something after this order:

The Indian Territory west of us offering such refuge to criminals has become such a constant menace to the peace and safety of not only Arkansas, but of all the adjacent states and territories, that I felt constrained not long since to call to the attention of the president of the United States the necessity of abolishing the unreasonable treaty relations with a people occupying a part of our national domain and of establishing law and order over this nursery of crime and rendezvous of criminals.

Since writing that letter the condition of this territory has grown worse and worse, until our great railroad system has been forced to abandon all its money business within its limits and the sheriff of one of the adjoining counties in this state has written me for a dozen applications for requisitions for criminals who seek safety in this harbor of crime.

If this territory is not a part of our national domain, but a foreign nation, our national government is guilty of inexcusable usurpation in asserting jurisdiction and establishing courts over it. If it is a part of our national domain, subject to national jurisdiction, that its existing condition, beneficial to neither Indian nor white man, but demoralizing to both, should be permitted to continue for a single month is unpardonable, as well as disgraceful.

It cannot, therefore, but be a matter of regret, if not of alarm, to all right-thinking citizens of the state of Arkansas that our national government not only still permits the existing condition of this territory to remain, but that an effort is being made to fortify against the change so urgently demanded by national duty, by establishing a yet larger number of salaried officials, whose interests and zeal will combine to continue a state of things which benefits nobody but themselves and their proteges, and which, if the territory and the state of Arkansas where both independent nations, would justify the latter in a declaration of war.

Whether our state legislature should take any steps, or what steps it should take toward protecting our society against this national pest house is a matter that will address itself to your honorable body.

I do not see that it can do anything except protest by memorial or otherwise.

## OF GENERAL INTEREST.

—In the ninth century most of the clothes worn in Europe were made in the monasteries which kept large stocks of ready-made clothing.

—Soap is first mentioned in the ninth century. It was alluded to as in use in Germany for cleaning clothing and as an excellent medicine.

—Oliver Wendell Holmes is spending two hours a day in writing the story of his brilliant life—brilliant with achievement and birth. Dr. Holmes was born two years before Edgar Allan Poe, though he has survived him by nearly half a century.

—Joaquin Miller is growing on his California ranch a mile of roses. He believes families live too close together, therefore, in place of building one large house he has erected four small ones—one for his mother, one for his brothers, one for his own use, and the fourth for his guests.

—The title present occurs in the Bible. "It is said to set over the kingdom 150 princes, which would be over the whole kingdom; and over these three presidents, of whom Daniel was first; that the princes might give accounts unto them, and the king should have no damage." Daniel vi., 1-2.

—In the Sierra Madre mountains it is distressingly healthy. Lung diseases are unknown, people live in defiance of all hygienic laws and are rarely sick. When cholera reached the mountains some years ago the sick people took a bath—the Mexican cure for all diseases—and promptly got well.

It is with butter as with eggs, the transaction has subtle distinctions that puzzle the uninitiated mind. An east side butter dealer makes these seemingly inconsistent announcements: "Very best butter, twenty-five cents; do. fine, twenty-two cents; do. good, twenty cents; cooking butter, seventeen cents."—N. Y. Sun.

—At a recent meeting of Kyle Union parochial board, Ayr, Scotland, it was reported that the board of supervision visiting officer was of the opinion that the inmates of the poorhouse were too comfortable and had suggested that if the use of tobacco was stopped and tea-making prohibited the number of male inmates would soon decrease. The members decided not to restrict the privileges.

—A young girl, tall, curly-headed and bright-eyed, sat near the fruit stand of which her father is the owner, in Brooklyn. Charles F. Erwin tried to kiss her and may have succeeded. She screamed. He was arrested, but protesting to Justice Goetting that his arrest was an outrage, for the girl had put her lips in a kissing position, he was discharged with a mild caution to be more careful.

—A French priest, who had usually a very small audience, was one day preaching at the church in his village, when, the doors being open, a gander and several geese came stalking up the aisle. The preacher, availing himself of the circumstance, observed that he "would no longer do fault with his district for non-attendance, because, though they did not come themselves, they sent their representatives."

—Mr. H. H. Dixon has been studying the locomotion of insects and spiders by means of instantaneous photographs. He finds that Nature, that the limbs move together in diagonals. In insects the first and third legs on one side move with the second on the other, the antennae moving with the first leg on the same side. In the case of spiders, which have eight legs, the first and third on one side move with the second and fourth on the other.

—Seasoned timber is but little liable to decay under the influence of a dry atmosphere, and will resist decomposition for a long time when kept totally submerged in the water. The piles of old London bridge, driven 800 years before, were found to be in good condition when the new bridge was erected in 1839, and those which served as the foundation for Tolpudden's bridge over the Danube, A. D. 1030, are said to be still viable at low stages of water.

—School and home.

—There is a good story told of the duke of Northumberland, who, in spite of his vast wealth, is very unaffected and simple in his life. When ever he travels on a railway he usually takes a third-class ticket, to the indignation of the railway officials. Upon a day they determined to break him of this frugal habit, and they filled his compartment with chimney sweeps carrying bags of soot. When the duke arrived at his destination he took the sweeps to the booking office and bought them each a first-class ticket, back again and put one in each first-class carriage seat and all.

—A licensed organ grinder and his grizzled old collector illustrated the other day how the law against street begging is disregarded and the license to grind out music is abused. The grinder was as sturdy an Italian as ever set foot in a time man in the mountains of Sicily, while his collector was the wrinkled, white-haired counterpart of old Dobbo. As the grinder ground, the old man held out his hat to passers-by and cajoled about in feeble fashion to draw the eyes of the indifferent, while the grinder directed him now and again with a rough word. Then when the grinder shouldered his instrument and trudged off, the old man followed slowly half a block behind, pausing now and then to engage in unabashed beggary, getting a penny from a boy in a snuffy apron and a banana from the trundler of a push cart. The two kept up this little game for many hours, as they have done for months and perhaps for years past.

The old man has an idea of a grand old time, and he ought to command good wages.—N. Y. Sun.

On the Right Track.

Salesman—Well, now what do you want?  
Little Boy—Got any lamp chimneys?  
"Yes. What kind?"  
(After some reflection.) "Maw didn't say, but I think she wants one of the smokeless kind."—Chicago Tribune.

opera, "The Flying Dutchman," the wonderful music of which is full of sound of winds and waves, of the sea and the roar of the surf and the cries of drowning men, all recollections of that most dreadful experience of his life. Perhaps in no other music are the sea sounds as faithfully imitated as in this short and beautiful opera, that tells the story of the Dutch legend.—Louisville Courier-Journal.

—When lovers are separated they use the mails. When they are together they express their affections directly to each other.

## PERSONAL AND IMPERSONAL.

—Thomas E. Breckinridge, who crossed the plains with Fremont's expedition in 1845, is living at Telluride, Col., in destitute circumstances. Petitions praying the federal government to grant him a pension are circulating in Colorado and California.

—Thomas B. Reed is noted for his fearlessness in debate and parliamentary fencing. There is only one thing that will unnerve him and make him an abject coward, and that is the presence of his wife and daughter, or either of them, in the congressional gallery while he has the floor for a speech.

—Nicolas de Savin, a Frenchman, is living at Saratov, in good health. According to a Russian Journal he was born in Paris in 1768, witnessed with his own eyes the horrors of the revolution, fought at Austerlitz and Jena, and saved the cross of the Legion of Honor for a wound incurred at Saratov.

—Miss Geraldine Morgan, of New York, is now the owner of a Stradivarius violin, which Dr. Joachim has loaned her for the past eight years. It was purchased recently by Mr. George Greer and Miss Greer, and presented by them to Miss Morgan. Joachim's letter has just been received, acknowledging receipt of draft. The instrument is valued at \$5,000.

—It is the opinion of Prof. James Taft Hatfield that that region of Massachusetts in which Northampton is situated has contributed to this country a larger share of intellectual ability than any other of its size. He regards Dr. William D. Whitney, the Sanscrit scholar, as the most distinguished native of that region who has recently joined the army of the dead.

—The present executioner in Germany is a gentleman called Herr Reindel, and, as in the case of a favorite actor, as he performed recently his one hundredth execution, numerous telegrams of congratulations were sent to him from various parts of the kingdom to thank him for his long and faithful service. The interesting solemnity was to take place on Monday before the execution he received as a token of felicitations and good wishes a superb basket of Marchal Niel roses.

—The minister of a certain Highland parish arrived at the church one stormy Sabbath to find that only one worshiper had braved the elements. Anxious to propitiate him, the minister asked: "Shall I go on with the sermon, John?" John (gruffly)—"Of course." The minister got up into the pulpit and, leaning over the book, said to the lone John: "Shall I give you the Gaelic sermon or the English one?" John (more gruffly)—"Gie's hae it; ye're weel paid for't."

—A woman who has gone abroad for the summer has left her carriage and pair at the service of some hospital nurses in an institution with which she is connected. At the hours when they are off duty, in turn the carriage takes them by horse and buggy to and from how much this will mean to these workers shut away for the most of the time from any change of air and scene can hardly be estimated. If there were more such breaks in the lives of these women pursuing a hard and noble and startling career of life which, according to Prof. Tyndall, is theirs, might be raised. He stated not long before his death that hospital nurses only attain, on an average, the age of twenty-five years, while the normal life expectancy of a woman is said to reach the comparatively mature point of fifty-eight years.

—A "LITTLE NONSENSE."

—She (after the proposal)—"You must give me time. He"—"To consider?" She—"No, to be sure, my last engagement."—Pearson's Weekly.

—She—"They say that persons of opposite qualities make the happiest marriages." He—"That's why I am looking for a girl with money."—The Bitter.

—Though men deny they're fashion's slaves, The linen collar fashion has them clearly by the waist.

—Three score and ten, the Bible says, Is man's allotted term; But that's before the doctor's made The microscope and the "germ."

—Boston Transcript.

—She—"There is a new ice box advertised in which a person can keep anything." He—"I'll get one and see if it will help you to keep your temper, dear."—Yonkers Statesman.

—"Is it true that your bride is very hard of hearing?" "It is. Why, when I proposed to her I had to shout out so loud that all the neighbors came and congratulated me."—Fliegende Blätter.

—"When a man nearly breaks his neck getting out of the way of a lightning bug, supposing it to be the headlight of a locomotive, it is time for him to sign the pledge."—Prattville Advocate.

—"Papa," said Willie, as he watched the colt prancing about the fields, "I don't believe he'll ever grow up to be a horse." "Why not, my son?" asked papa. "Because he behaves so like a peacock."—Harper's Bazar.

—"You are very independent people," said the tourist from England. "But you can't deny that you owe a great deal to Christopher Columbus." "Oh, I don't know," replied the self-reliant young woman. "This country made its reputation for him, you know."—Indianapolis Journal.

—Hubby, she asked, with her most tender and winning smile, "what is the difference between me and an angel?" "A great deal," he answered, with slightly unusual to his sluggish mind. Then he wondered the rest of the day why she was so quiet and contented the conversation almost entirely to monosyllables.—Philadelphia Call.

—An Observant Youth.—It was Bobbie's mother's birthday—her thirtieth, some said, though there were others who were disposed to credit her with three or four years more. Bobbie, too, had his ideas on the subject apparently, for at breakfast he said: "How old are you, mamma?" "Oh, nineteen or twenty," was the answer. "Humph!" said Bobbie. "Seems to me you're growing old."—Harper's Drawer.

## Some Surprising Figures

S. M. PERRY,

ADAIR, IND. TER.

NEVER DUPLICATED,

PROBABLY NEVER WILL BE!

|                                      |           |
|--------------------------------------|-----------|
| Calicoes, Best, Oil Red, Indigo Blue | 5c per yd |
| Any gingham in the house at          | 7c "      |
| Apron check gingham, staple styles   | 5c "      |
| Good grade L.L. muslin               | 4c "      |
| Best grade table oilcloth            | 20c "     |
| Heavy 10-cent shirting goes at       | 8c "      |

## ... Canton Flannels &amp; Flannellets Equally Low.

Flannels, repelants, cottonades, jeans, etc., 25 per cent. below their marked value; underwear, gloves and hats must stand same cut if the heavens fall.

## SHOES.

|   |        |
|---|--------|
| A first-class full stock side-lined saddle-seam boot worth \$3 at                     | \$2.25 |
| A good \$2 oil grain boot for   | 1.65   |
| Lady's heavy shoe, regular price 1.50 goes at   | 1.15   |
| A \$2.50 Dongola shoe we offer at   | 2.00   |
| A 2.00 shoe goes for  | 1.65   |
| A \$1600 stock of clothing consisting of suits worth from 18.00 down, take choice for | 11.00  |

## Glassware and Queensware

Took a fall but did not break, though will break the man that tries to undersell us.

Don't STARVE nor go HUNGRY when you can purchase:

Standard brands of Corn and Tomatoes, 8c. a can  
California Canned Goods, fresh, and full weight, standard brands 15c a can

Arm & Hammer Soda 6c per lb

M. K. & T. White House or Tidal Wave flour, a good article \$1.20 pr cwt

\$1.00 gets 320 avoirdupois ounces 20 lbs gran. sugar

The reduction in prices on every article in the house corresponds with the above, and if you will put this paper in your pocket and give us a call and we can't prove to your entire satisfaction that this "ad" is no exaggeration we will positively and cheerfully make you a present of a \$5 bill. No chance for you to lose.

S. M. PERRY,

Langley Boys, Managers. Adair, Ind. Ter.

THESE PRICES SPOT CASH ONLY!

DON'T ASK US TO CHARGE GOODS!

## STOCK EXCHANGE LINGO.

Meaning of Phrases Used Daily in Wall Street.

What are known as "privileges" are not officially recognized by the exchange. Yet these "privileges" form an important part of the daily life of some of the members of the exchange. These "privileges" are known as "puts," "calls," "straddles" and "spreads." All are purchased by speculators as an insurance against losses in their operations in the market. A "put" is a contract given to receive and pay for stock at a price below the current market price for cash consideration, usually one per cent. A "call" is a contract to deliver stock at a price above the current quotation for a similar consideration. A "straddle" is a dual privilege either to receive or deliver stock at a price usually from two to three per cent above or below the market figure, the consideration being about one per cent. A "spread" is the privilege in two separate contracts, one a "put," the other a "call," the consideration for which is usually larger than in the other options, say one and a half per cent. There are many other terms used on the stock exchange which may be briefly stated and explained. A "break" in the market is a serious decline caused by a stringency in the money market or any other similar potent factor in stock speculations. The bear clique attacks the market, and holders unable to carry the load of stocks sell out. A marked decline in values follows; the market thereupon breaks down. "Ballooning" is to work up a stock far beyond its intrinsic worth by favorable stories, fictitious sales, or other egotistic means. "Block" is a number of shares, say five thousand or ten thousand, massed together and sold or bought in a lump. To "buy in" is the act of purchasing stock in order to meet a short contract, or to enable one to return stock with the expectation of selling it at an advance. A "squeeze" is a combination of operators controlling vast capital in order to expand or break down the market. "Conversions" are frequently "shorts" in the market provision whereby they can at any moment be changed for equivalent stock; such securities are called convertible, and the act of substitution is styled "conversion." "Corners" are when the market is oversold, the "shorts" are compelled to deliver, finding themselves in a "corner." "Collaterals" are any kind of securities given in pawn when money is borrowed. To "cover" is to sell the stock when it is bought on margin. Where stock has been sold "short" and the market advances, the seller buys in order to protect himself on the day of delivery; this is "covering" one's "shorts." "Difference" is the price at which a stock is bargained for and the rate on the day of delivery are usually not the same; the variation is known as the "difference," and occasionally brokers pay over this money balance instead of furnishing the stock; but such cases are rare. A "ding" in a stock is equivalent to a "break," except that it may possibly be due to wholly natural causes. "Feeling" quotations is where brokers wish to keep up the price of a stock, and this is generally accomplished by transactions among themselves. This is known also as "wash-

ing," to be more explicit, "washing" is where one broker arranges with another to buy a certain stock when he offers it for sale. The bargain is fictitious, and the effect, when this fact is not detected, is to keep the stock quoted, and, if the plotters buy and sell it to a high figure, to afford a basis for actual transactions. "Watering a stock" is the artifice employed to double the quantity of a stock without improving its quality.

"Long" in stocks is where an operator is carrying a stock for a rise. To "load" up is where operators buy very heavily. To be "short" of the market is where an operator has sold stock which is not yet actually in his possession. "Milk the street" is the act of cliques or great operators who hold certain stocks so well in hand that they may cause any fluctuations they please, and by alternately lifting and depressing the price of the shares, take all the floating money in the market. This is also known as "shearing the lambs." A "point" is a theory or a fact regarding stocks on which one bases a speculation. The market is "off" when prices have fallen, either in a week, a day or even an afternoon. A "pool" is the stock and money contributed by a clique to carry through a "corner." To "unload" is to sell out a stock which has been carried for some time. There are other phrases in the stock exchange vocabulary, but the foregoing are those as will cover the daily routine.—Harper's Weekly.

## BOILED MEATS NOT BOILED.

Best Cooks Quickly "Heat" the Surface and

Boiling is a branch of culinary art that is understood by comparatively few cooks, although it is generally supposed to be the most simple form of cookery known.

Actual boiling as applied to meats is very rarely occurs, excepting for a few minutes at a time, and then at the beginning of cooking. When these few minutes are over, the aim of the experienced cook is to keep meats that are to be boiled from boiling, and to let them simmer until done, for as surely as the meat boils it will be spoiled. A good rule for boiling is the following:

Fresh meat, fresh poultry, fresh fish, all alike, should be plunged into as much boiling water as will cover them. Boil quickly three or four minutes in the case of meat, one minute in the case of fish, then draw the kettle back, add a little cold water to reduce the heat, and keep it covered, and let the contents simmer only until done. The quick boiling "sets" the surface of the meat, which keeps in the flavor and goodness, while the inner portion is gently cooked until done; this is all the "boiling" needed.

When really boiled, fresh meat is tough and flavorless, so that to "boil" meat successfully it should not be boiled at all.

That fresh meat should invariably be put in boiling water, and salt meat into cold, is another rule worth remembering. Salt should always be added to the water for fresh meats.—S. Y. Tribune.

Teacher—What did you mean, sir, by speaking of me as "no old cow?"  
Lad Ray—Please, I only meant that you is this "boss."—Wood Jones.